THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
E. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

The Concert at the Female College.

Last evening there was given at the Female College, one of the most pleasant and successful Concerts that has ever been given in that institution. The music class is far larger during this, than it has been at any other term and numbers among its members many excellent performers, the best of whom were selected to appear on this occasion. The performance was made up of a variety of brilliant and effective piano pieces, interspersed with songs, duetts, &c., and concluded with the "Star Spangled Banner," for full chorus which electrified the audience. As it would, perhaps, be out of place to speak of individual performances, we content ourselves by saying that all the young ladies did their parts in a manner leaving nothing more to be desired, and reflected great credit on the institution. Mr. Rohbock has reason to feel proud of the high standard to which he has raised the music department of the College. It now ranks as high as that of any other institution in the country and its success is entirely owing to his talent, skill, and unfailing perseverance. The Trustees of the College, and the community generally owe a debt of gratitude to him for his endeavors.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The prices of many kinds of dry goods have fluctuated so considerably lately, that the shrewdest operators have been completely nonplussed; this state of things, we are informed, was the result of efforts on the part of large eastern jobbers to compel manufacturers to lower their prices. The great trade sales of this week, amounting to some three million dollars, have had the effect to give steadiness to prices, and an upward tendency, also, making it to the interest of buyers to make their purchases at once. All descriptions of goods offered sold very low, and we are glad to be able to inform our readers that a large proportion of them have found their way to Pittsburgh, and may be found at the establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co.'s 3 Market street—having bought largely they propose offering them at wholesale and retail, beginning with Monday next, at the reduced rates at which they were bought, notwithstanding prices have since advanced. Buyers at retail and country merchants should bear this sale in mind, the prices of many articles will be about one half of what they have been.

Speer's Samburg Wine.

We have heard a great deal of the superior excellence of Speer's Samburg wine, and its being adopted in European hospitals in preference to their own production. The most scientific men of this country and Hquor-assayers appointed by government, pronounce it a valuable article. We cannot write more on this subject now, but cheerfully publish the following c—d, which speak for itself:

Portland, Feb. 1 1865.—The undersigned, having become practically acquainted with the samburg wine manufactured by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, would say that he considers it a superior article, and far preferable to the quality of Port wine furnished in this market at the same price. H. T. Cummings, M. D., Assayer to the State of Maine.

We have heard persons who have used the above wine express their astonishment that so rich and mild a wine is produced in this country, and is now being bought up by the wine dealers. As it would, perhaps, be out of place to speak of individual performances, we content ourselves by saying that all the young ladies did their parts in a manner leaving nothing more to be desired, and reflected great credit on the institution. Mr. Rohbock has reason to feel proud of the high standard to which he has raised the music department of the College. It now ranks as high as that of any other institution in the country and its success is entirely owing to his talent, skill, and unfailing perseverance. The Trustees of the College, and the community generally owe a debt of gratitude to him for his endeavors.

Letter from M. Foster, Esq.

The annexed very complimentary letter from Morrison Foster, Esq., of Cleveland, brother of the American song-writer, Stephen C. Foster, has just been received by Messrs. Kleber & Bro., and speaks for itself: "I have all my life been looking for a Piano that would completely fill the idea of perfect harmony suggested by my ear. The seven-octave Steinway Piano you selected for me a year ago has fully realized my ideal. As an instrument to the voice, it fully and firmly builds those invisible stairs of musical sound on which the singer depends to sustain him. As a means of instrumental performance, it is unequalled, as far as my observation has gone. It will readily give out all the clarion tones and effects of a full band; or, if you wish, will descend to the softness and sweet harmony of a quartette of flutes. Commend me to Steinway as a maker of Pianos."

New Evidence.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream will restore and promote the growth of hair on bald heads. Read the following: A gentleman who resides in this city, informed us on Saturday last that by the use of Cocoanut Cream he had restored a fine head of hair. Previous to the use of the Cream, he was entirely bald, and had almost disparied of ever having a natural growth of hair again, but by the use of the valuable restorer he has accomplished that which appears almost a miracle. For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, who is sole agent for Humphrey's homeopathic medicines and Lindsey's improved blood searcher, and all the popular patent medicines. Call when you go to the postoffice.

Success.

Charleston, Wilmington, and most likely Mobile, are in our hands, and it will not be long before the starry banner shall wave in triumph over the rebel Capital. Our troops feel in excellent spirits over these successes, and they should, as there is no place to get Albums, Diaries, Gold Pens, Stationery, &c., cheaper than at Pittock's.

Harper, Atlantic, and all the March magazines. Harper and all the weeklies at Pittock's.

Coal Oil—get the book at Pittock's.

Mons. De Long's Fashionable Dancing Academy.

Third and last term of the season. There is ample time for a full quarter, as the academy will remain open until June first. Those who contemplate joining the classes should apply at once as there will be no more pupils taken after March 15th. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

Wanted,

At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 58 Wood street, Day & Hayden.

Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers. Constant employment given. Day & Hayden.

Drugs.

Go to Fleming's drug store and select from the largest stock in the city and lowest price.

Late News Items.

Gen. Ord has deemed it advisable to relinquish the operations of civil government in those portions of Eastern Virginia within the limits of his military department; and, in conjunction with Gov. Pierpont, has re-established the functions thereof, much to the gratification of the loyal people of that region.

The new anti-slavery rule in the Methodist discipline has received in all the Conferences but three, 2,519 votes, against 17 nays; nice of the nays having been given by the Cincinnati Conference. The Ohio and Central Ohio Conferences voted unanimously in its favor, and the North Ohio gave one vote against it. The Indiana, Southeastern Indiana, and Northwestern Indiana Conferences, were unanimously for the anti-slavery rule.

The branches of the State Bank of Iowa, at a recent meeting, resolved to withdraw their circulation. Most of these institutions will be converted into National Banks.

A long block of two-story frame buildings principally occupied by stores, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Loss $50,000.

Advices from the Lower Mississippi indicate grand preparations for a three-fold movement, the object of which is to occupy Alabama and Mississippi. The columns are already in motion—Thomas from the north with a strong mounted force—infantry from Vicksburg, via Jackson, and Canby from Pensacola. The operations of these columns will form the spring campaign in the Southwest, and if successful, will give us possession of Mobile, Selma, Montgomery, and all other important points, as well as full navigations of all the rivers. It is apprehended if Lee is compelled to relinquish Richmond, he will fall back on Lynchburg, and the re make his way through the mountains in East Tennessee or Kentucky. Efforts are making to repair the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to Bristol, which are considered indicative of such an intention. It was rumored in Knoxville, last week, that a division of his army had already appeared in East Tennessee. The object of the expedition now moving from Knoxville is to defeat this movement, and by again destroying the railroad, render the transfer of Lee's army west of the mountains impossible.

A great rebel war meeting was held in Mobile on the 13th inst., presided over by Hon. John Forsyth. Resolutions were unanimously carried, declaring an unalterable purpose to sustain the civil and military authority, to achieve their independence, victory or death: declaring, too, that there was no middle ground between patriotism and treachery; and great confidence in their ability to achieve their independence, and urging that 100,000 negroes be armed, it being no longer an open question, and that the reinstatement at the head of General J. E. Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee will effect more to restore confidence, increase the army and insure successful defense, than any other order that should emanate from the war office. The meeting was enthusiastic, and speeches were made by Judge Tucker, of Missouri; Judge Phenny, of Mississippi, and Judge Jones and Colonel Langer, of Mobile.

A correspondent writing from the Coossawhatchie river, February 4th, concerning Sherman's advance: The rebels dispute every inch of ground with desperation, and blockade roads through the swamps by felling large trees. Thus far our losses do not exceed twenty-five in killed and missing. Sherman has only about the rebels burning forage in our front and along the line of march. Sherman keeps the fire blazing in the land, by firing houses and barns along the line of march. The atmosphere is dense with the smoke of burning dwellings.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1865. NO 13

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Oil City Gas and Water Company.

BILLS FOR LEVYING BOUNTY TAX.

Washington and Jefferson Colleges Consolidated.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.

Mr. Hoge read bills incorporating Oil City Gas and Water Companies, and for the preservation of Venango county records by erecting buildings on the public square in Franklin.

Mr. St. Clair enabling stockholders in corporations to be witnesses in certain cases.

The following bills passed:

Incorporating Oil Creek and Titusville Transportation Company with power to build a railroad in Crawford county.

Incorporating the Greene County Railroad Company for a road along Dunkard Creek.

Levying additional bounty tax in McKeesport and the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Restoring the act relative to bounties in Butler and Center townships, Butler county, repealed recently.

The bounty bill presented yesterday by Mr. McKee, including a number of townships of Allegheny, also passed.

Mr. Graham read a bill exempting the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home from taxation.

Mr. Graham called up the bill authorizing the levy of a bounty tax in Tarentum. Passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Herron, a petition of discharged soldiers from Birmingham, praying for relief from the provisions of the bounty act.

Mr. Chadwick read a bill for the improvement of Hilland Avenue, Collins Township.

Mr. Slack, levying twenty-five dollars bounty tax in the Second Ward, Allegheny City. Passed.

Also, levying the same in the Fourth Ward. Passed.

Mr. KeKee incorporating the Paducah Mining Company.

Mr. Rhoads, granting pensions to disabled soldiers in the present war.

Mr. Marsh, allowing judgments to be paid in legal tenders.

Mr. Cochran, enabling Philadelphia and Erie to charge the same rates as New Castle and Beaver.

Mr. Miller, giving three hundred dollars to veterans not credited.

Mr. Mc Murray, incorporating Mount Pleasant Railroad company to build a road from Mount Pleasant to the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Greensburg.

Mr. Glass, relative to a certain road in Allegheny.

A bill consolidating Washington and Jefferson Colleges. Passed.

Adjourned.

From Late Rebel Papers.

No News from the Carolinas.

SHELLING BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Grant Extending His Lines.

Reported Fight at Ball's Bridge, Va.

THE UNION TROOPS DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d contains the following:

THE WAR.—Our readers will cheerfully forego being appised of the pending military movements in the Carolinas when they are informed that our reticence is in compliance with wishes which have been communicated to all parties heretofore.

The enemy got up a furious shelling in front of Petersburg, on Monday, caused by the appearance of the Confederate working party. Several shells exploded in the city of Petersburg, and numbers fell in Clandford. Grant is extending his lines on the front of his new position on Hatcher's Run.

The *Express* says that the enemy is throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick stage road, between Ream's Station and Monck's Neck bridge, two miles below the latter place.

A gentleman, now a resident of this city, formerly of Kentucky, proposes to put his slaboddied slaves at the disposal of Gen. Lee. He thinks gives unmistakable evidence of his patriotism. Not only will he intends to comfortably equip each man and furnish him liberally with money to secure comforts in camps. Here is an example worthy of imitation. Who will follow?

Among the lately returned prisoners were five negroes who accepted all solicitations to join the enemy or take the oath.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Courier* of the 16th says:—Nothing of importance has occurred since the last report. The force at Bull's Bay at last accounts had not yet landed, and it was said had mostly disappeared.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner*:—In the absence of official information we abstain from other reports less reliable of the military situation in South Carolina.

We have confirmation of the report of an expedition of the enemy from Knoxville in the direction of Greeneville, but there are various surmises of its objects.

A letter from Wytheville, dated the 18th, says: Two thousand Yankees, under Gillem, are reported to be advancing through Upper East Tennessee. Their outposts are north of Greenville. Prisoners brought in by our scouts state that it is the intention of the enemy to occupy the whole State, if possible, on the day of the election,—the 22d inst. The same deeds of murder East Tennesse has witnessed daily since the war commenced are still being executed.

The same writer adds: Giltner's brigade of Kentucky cavalry had an engagement last Saturday at Ball's Bridge, Lee county, Virginia, twenty-five miles north of Cumberland Gap, resulting in a splendid victory to our troops. Our loss was not over sixty killed and wounded.

From Cairo and Below.

EXPEDITION UP BLACK RIVER.

SUFFERING OF OUR TROOPS

Gen. Meredith Relieved of Command.

TRIAL OF GEN. PAINE

CAIRO, February 24.

The steamer Robert Burns, from Memphis, had 340 bales of cotton for Cincinnati and 50 for Evansville.

A scouting party under Captain Newell, 8th New Hampshire, which left Vidalia in the early part of the month to patrol along Black river, returned in a terrible state of dilapidation, having subsisted four days on horse and mule meat alone in swamps surrounded by the rebels.

Brig. Gen. Meredith has been relieved of the command in Western Kentucky. His successor is unannounced.

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The trial of Gen. Paine is progressing. Thus far not a single charge against him has been sustained.

Detroit Board of Trade Celebration.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

DETROIT, February 24.

The Board of Trade celebration held here last evening, was a great success. Nearly all the principal cities in the North and Canada were represented. Addresses were delivered by Right Rev. Bishop McCrosky and the Representatives of the Organizations present, including Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Toronto and London.

Gen. Walbridge, in responding for the New York Produce Exchange, said he believed the time had come when the British government should revoke their recognition of the rebels as belligerents in order existing rebellion, for the Constitutional Government of the United States had never, directly or indirectly, countenanced any of the many attempts that have been made, since our existence as a nation, on the part of British colonies to resis the parent authority, although the storm of rebellion had at various times raged from Canada to India. This sentiment was vociferously applauded.

Seven-thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

The sales of Seventy-thirties to-day, by Jay Cooke, were $3,168,450. The largest single subscriptions were $225,00 from Philadelphia and $50,000 from Columbus. Individual subscriptions numbering 2,215, in sums of $50 and $100 each.

WILMINGTON!!!

Official News of its Capture

A Large Number of Prisoners Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The following has just been received at the Navy Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Feb. 24.—HON. Gideon Welles:—The Cuyler has just arrived from Cape Fear and reports our forces to have taken possession of Wilmington on the morning of the 22d, Washington's birthday. The Rebels retreated, leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands.

(Signed.) STEPHEN TRENCHARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Navy Department has received the following official dispatch: U. S. FLAG SHIP MALVERN, CAPE FEAR RIVER, VIA FORTRESS MONROE, February 22.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:—I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

(Signed.) DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Condition of the Streets of New York.

RELEASE OF ROGER A. PRYOR.

The East Tennessee Railroad.

RECRUITS FOR GRANT'S ARMY.

The Regiments Being Filled Up.

What is Gained by the Capture of Wilmington.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

Execution of John G. Beall.

Packages for the Soldiers

WHY THEY DO NOT RECEIVE THEM.

Capture of Rebel Officers and Guerrillas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The State Senatorial Committee are investigating the cause of the filthy condition of the streets in this city. Broadway is full of mud, and no effort is being made to remove it.

Some of the daily papers are indignant at the release of Roger A. Pryor. The *Commercial* calls it an insult to every loyal citizen, and a shame and disgrace in view of the horrid sufferings to which our men in rebel prisons are subjected.

The *Times* Washington special says: The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report the House joint resolution for the construction of the East Tennessee Railroad.

The Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau bill will probably report a Joint measure, giving the care of freedmen and refugees to the War Department.

The Senate Washington special says:—Col. Singleton and Judge Hughes have merely gone to visit Richmond on private business. It is not believed they can get through the rebel lines.

The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special says:—Every train of cars from City Point brings quantities of spicy North Side news. The Committee have seen the President and laid proofs before him that their city has been assessed for men out of all just proportion to the arms-bearing population. He expresses himself convinced that great injustice has been done to the city of Chicago, by enrolling ten or twelve thousand less and by making a draft, and will grant whatever relief is found practicable. He says the Marshal of the District has been too zealous in getting names, and reminds him of the anecdote about Ben Wade's praying during Buchanan's administration for the continuance of Judge Taney's life until Lincoln's inauguration. Ben said afterwards that he feared he had overdone it. So with the Marshal James, the President was afraid he had overdone things.

Funds for the payment of the troops are drawn from the Treasury at the rate of two millions per day. So far fourteen millions for payment of the Army of the Potomac has been handed over to the Paymaster's Department. Under the operation of the seven-thirty loan the Treasury begins to work quite easily, and with large balances.

By order of the War Department, commanding officers of draft rendezvous are required to reside within the limits of the rendezvous. Officers known to violate this requirement will be immediately relieved.

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Surgeon R. L. Stanford, United States Volunteers, goes to Nashville, Tenn., on duty.

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The *Dispatch* editorially says:—"We believe that the evacuation of Charleston and of all our seaboard cities would long ago have added to the strength of the Confederacy. It is gratifying to give up a city which is the peculiar object of federal vengeance, and which has been denied and will be denied until, after four years' resistance to the utmost from the United States, it loses no money in the evacuation which military necessity has compelled. The Yankees may hold Charleston for a time, as the British did in the Revolution, but the end of the war will restore it to the Confederate flag, and it will enter upon a new career of prosperity and importance. Whatever the result of the struggle, Charleston has covered itself with renown, and will long live in history."

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The *Enquirer* says, in commenting on the above: The opposition to this measure ought now to cease, and a law should be passed without delay to arm 300,000 slaves, giving to Gen. Lee the power to take as many fit to the fields as he may think best.

In the same editorial the *Enquirer* says: We should not wait for the action of Congress in enlisting the negroes. A reward of freedom before them is all sufficient to make them fight infinitely for us and themselves. They want freedom, but have no confidence in the Yankees, and what a glorious thing it would be for history to tell that the Negro was employed and conquered by the assistance of negroes for whose benefit they falsely pretend this war was waged.

The *Dispatch* says it is understood that the Virginia Senate on yesterday, by a very decided vote, passed resolutions of the most satisfactory character in relation to the employment of slaves in the public defense. It is believed to be certain that the House of Delegates will promptly agree to the action of the Senate. We are entirely satisfied that the Legislature, in this action, will but express the will of a vast majority of the people of Virginia. The public sentiment has become so overwhelming to be doubted, and too urgent to be content with hesitation or delay.

By Associate Press.

NEW YORK, February 24.

The *Tribune* has the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d: It is not Charleston, but an empty and ruined shell of a city that the enemy have found lying with its doors open, and entered without opposition. After burning more powder, throwing more weight of iron ball and shell than ever was expended in any siege since the world began, and all in vain, at length finding the back door of the place left purposely open they slip in, and straightway the whole Northern people sing te deums and a triumph on the reduction of the hot-bed of secession. They find there a few Jews, some telegraph operators, who are Yankees, and a wilderness of shattered stone and lime—of Charleston—but the abandoned hull of Charleston. The soul and spirit of that heroic city lives still, but not in those ruins. It is in the field with General Lee and Gen. Beauregard, where the hot-bed of secession yet blooms with vigorous branches and gives promise of blood-red fruit.

IMPORTANT FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet Reported Moving on the City.

LOUISVILLE Feb. 24.

A special to the *Democrat* dated Nashville, 23 1, 4 P. M., says intense excitement exists at Knoxville from a report that Longstreet's command was moving on that place.

The Kentucky rebel sympathizers and kidgloved Unionists will find in Major General John M. Palmer, who has assumed command of that military department, not a man exactly after their own hearts. He declares that his policy will not differ from that of General Burbridge, his predecessor, whom they so hate because of his dealing with traitors without gloves on. General Palmer is not a man to be trifled with.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Carl Schurz Assigned to Duty on Gen. Hancock's Staff.

Secretary Fessenden's Successor Not Named.

THE QUOTA OF CHICAGO

PAYMENT OF GRANT'S TROOPS

CONFIRMATION OF OFFICERS

Claims of East Tennesseans.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Fleet off Brazil to be Increased.

Deserters from Lee's Army.

Reasons for Roger A. Pryor's Release.

Maryland United States Senatorship.

Activity of the Rebels in Grant's Front.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

General Carl Schurz has been assigned to duty on General Hancock's staff to assist in the organization of the First Army Corps, and to command a division of it when raised. He is expected to start in a few days on a tour through the West to investigate the system at various recruiting stations.

H. M. Rouse, United States Marshal for Iowa, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the first of March. The delegation have recommended Peter Melendey, of Cedar farm, for the vacancy thus created.

N. S. Deering, of Michael county, Iowa, has been recommended for Special Agent for the State.

A demagogue effort was made to-day to have Ohio one hundred days men credited on the present draft, although it was known that the men were given with the distinct understanding that they were not to be so credited, and although to insist on a credit would prevent any possibility of a draft for months to come. The attempt was of course voted down.

No doubt seems to be entertained in any quarter, in or out of the Cabinet, that Judge McCullough is to be Fessenden's successor, but no appointment has yet been made, and none is now expected this week. The Loan Bill is to come up next Monday. If the nomination is not made then, it is believed that it will be detained until the 4th of March.

The Chicago Draft Committee have had an interview with Provost Marshal General Fry of an unsatisfactory character, he positively refusing, unless ordered by the President, to grant a re-enrollment of the city. The controversy is therefore still spicy. The Committee have seen the President and laid proofs before him that their city has been assessed for men out of all just proportion to the arms-bearing population. He expresses himself convinced that great injustice has been done to the city of Chicago, by enrolling ten or twelve thousand less and by making a draft, and will grant whatever relief is found practicable. He says the Marshal of the District has been too zealous in getting names, and reminds him of the anecdote about Ben Wade's praying during Buchanan's administration for the continuance of Judge Taney's life until Lincoln's inauguration. Ben said afterwards that he feared he had overdone it. So with the Marshal James, the President was afraid he had overdone things.

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FROM RICHMOND.

Affairs in Front of Petersburg.

Operations of Moseby's Guerrillas

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

Sherman's Movements Unopposed.

They Create Serious Appehensions.

Effort to Inspirit the People.

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON A MILITARY NECESSITY.

LEE ON ARMING THE NEGROES

He Advocates the Measure.

The Richmond Press Agree With Him.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

Richmond papers of the 23d have been received. They contain not a line of news from North or South Carolina, owing to an order from the rebel War Department, forbidding, for the present, any publication of news from these quarters.

The Petersburg *Express*, of the 22d, says: "Since our last report, there has been no change in the situation around this city, nor even any event of sufficient importance to disturb the quiet that has prevailed since the encounter on Hatcher's Run. The enemy is busily employed in cutting and hauling wood from the vicinity of his new position, and his trains are running day and night to supply the army and on other portions of his lines. The woodland they have enclosed by their fortifications on our right will prove an important acquisition, and furnish them with a large supply of wood, which, in order to put them to as much inconvenience as possible, it would have been desirable to have had cut down. Scouts from the lower suburbs of Petersburg the enemy's band can be distinctly heard performing their national airs, as the drums, bugles, &c., are quiet and confident, and feels that unless untoward and unforeseen events occur the line has reached is next point of attack from the left.

The *Whig* contains the following official dispatch from General Lee:

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War—Major A. E. Richards of Moseby's right reports that on the 18th inst., with thirty-eight men, he attacked a party of the enemy, twenty-three of whom were killed and wounded, twenty-five. Among the wounded were a Major and Captain. He captured sixty-four horses, and nearly all their arms. Lost one man slightly wounded.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE.

The *Enquirer* editorially says: The progress of Sherman through South Carolina is almost unopposed. The fall of Columbia without the slightest resistance, the fitness of the enemy's movements, and the apparent indifferalism of the Confederate commander, has created very serious apprehensions on the part of the military capacity of the people of that State. What the purpose and plan of Beauregard is has not been permitted to leak out. But the bringing of Sherman's army to Columbia may indicate very great weakness or it may be a part of a deep strategy, the success of which we hope and trust.

In the same editorial the *Enquirer* says: Sherman's march through Georgia did not in the least frighten the people, but rather served in bringing the people of that State into active contest with the enemy, and causing them to experience for the first time the realities of war. His march actually benefited our cause, by healing discussions and teaching the lesson that the only safety for the people is in the hope for this people. That march once over the State, returned to our cause, and has since given very valuable aid to our army. South Carolina is now experiencing the same treatment that has visited so many portions of the State of Virginia, and which has not always made the people give up their determination to resolute, never to give up the contest without liberty and independence.

Sherman is not to be feared. He must keep on moving, and as he passes over the country, returns to its allegiance more defiant and determined than ever. Meanwhile, General Lee and railroads along his line of march, and in effect much suffering upon individuals, but the general effect permanently to increase the hold upon the affections of the people. They suffer and despise and return to their friends more determined than ever for the overthrow of the hated Government. Sherman, the mad march through South Carolina is Charleston, or to Wilmington, but he conquers nothing—he holds nothing. His expeditions are destructive, but not engaging. Let them mistake ruins him; the first check becomes a defeat, a rout, and will prove the destruction of his army. It will not now get out of North Carolina, as it came through Georgia. Then, cavalry only harrassed his march—now an army is before it, and in its rear the present line of march is his path, and, we believe, successfully disputed.

The *Dispatch* editorially says:—"We believe that the evacuation of Charleston and of all our seaboard cities would long ago have added to the strength of the Confederacy. It is gratifying to give up a city which is the peculiar object of federal vengeance, and which has been denied and will be denied until, after four years' resistance to the utmost from the United States, it loses no money in the evacuation which military necessity has compelled. The Yankees may hold Charleston for a time, as the British did in the Revolution, but the end of the war will restore it to the Confederate flag, and it will enter upon a new career of prosperity and importance. Whatever the result of the struggle, Charleston has covered itself with renown, and will long live in history."

Gen. Lee writes as follows to Mr. Miles of South Carolina: We must use the negroes, as the enemy will use them against us. They have been so used now for a long time, and with great help to our adversaries in the Pacific states, and as the number of soldiers diminish in our ranks, and are increased in those of the enemy, we will overrun more territory, and accumulate from the black material a still more overbearing superiority.

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Capture of Wilmington.

Official from Sec'y Stanton.

Seven Hundred Prisoners and Thirty Guns Captured.

REBELS BURN COTTON AND ROSIN.

Terry's Force in Pursuit of the Rebels.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—10 P. M.

To Gen. U S Grant, City Point:

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, General Schofield ordered Gen. Cox to follow its garrison towards Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke. On the east side of the river, the latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was hotly pressed by Terry, so that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the rebels made a stand behind Town Creek, but, on the 20th, Gen. Cox crossed his troops below them on a flat boat, and attacked them in the r

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday February 25, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Capture of Wilmington.

Admiral PORTER, with almost the terseness of the celebrated dispatches of CESAR and PERRY, announces, to the War Department, that *Wilmington is in our possession*! The news comes not unexpected. With right hearty gladness and profound gratitude we receive the glorious announcement, and with a full-toned echo of the Admiral's dispatch, we, this morning, greet our readers. In the entire absence of details, we can do, as yet, but little more.

The flood-tide of our national successes, that so recently entered Cape Fear river, has swept rapidly up that stream, extinguishing the hostile fires of fort after fort, till it has reached the rebel city of illicit trade. The sails of an honest and forbearing nation now grace those waters; and the Star Spangled Banner floats over fortress and city, lately the haunts of rebels and robbers.

The capture of Wilmington will be followed by consequences, even more important than those connected with the contraband trade. It will favor the strong Union feeling—we might even say the Union organization—that has been existing, for a long time, in the Old North State. The State was in a ferment, bordering on open rebellion against the traitor's rebellion, befor this blow fell upon its guilty head. Governor VANCE's proclamation for war was less in unison with the feelings of the people than Mr. HAINES' speech for peace and return to the Union. If the Governor was frantic half through terror and half through despair, before Wilmington fell, and the people heard his wild appeals with indifference; they will be ready to ridicule and resist his mad entreaties now.

The fall of Wilmington will throw a mighty influence on the side of the Union sentiment that exists among the people, in the Legislature, with the press and among the soldiers.

Huzza for the fall of Wilmington! New glories cluster around the 22d of February.

Sherman as a Traveler.

The movements of General SHERMAN, with his army, in his northern bearing, are quite as extraordinary as those of his former excursion, through the pleasant country of Georgia. He reminds us, by his departures and arrivals, his exits and reappearances, of those noted travellers, CLAPPERTON PARK and LIVINGSTON among the darkies and jungles of Africa.

Unless the reports that reach us of his movements and operations are all to be set aside as "traveller's stories," he is producing a decided sensation wherever he goes—but, notwithstanding the natives of the South are in the reception at different points, though not warm in the military sense, has been marked with demonstrations. Even Charleston was gracefully moved by rumors of his approach, and the entire military force was turned out in consequence. This is considered a fair and flattering testimonial to the fame of the distinguished traveller. Though not, strictly speaking, a welcome guest anywhere, owing to the innumber of his travelling companions, yet his progress assumes the appearance of a continuous triumph; and his numerous cortege appear, as in their excursion through the sunny clime of Georgia, to be making themselves comfortable among a people traditionally boastful of their hospitality.

An additional interest is imparted to the current movements of this travelling party by the pleasant hints of romance, which accompany the reports of them. Curiosity, suspense and surprise dance in circles through our minds. Mystery precedes and immediately follows again, each startling development. The gentlemen in blue emerge from one of the sublime swamps, with which the country seems to be exuberantly favored, just long enough to exchange greetings with some town, or to try the firmness of some railroad, and then plunge again into another of those shady recesses, for further travel. Nor is it wholly void of amusement, to read the local accounts of this gentlemans travels and doings. It is easy for them to ascertain where he has been, but where he may next turn up, is a question which has puzzled their wisest men, from the outset of the excursion. And they have been obliged, much against their sectional prejudices, and with a very small measure of success, to patronize the peculiarly Yankee privilege of *guessing*.

We may add, in concluding this disquisition on Sherman as a traveler, that some of his friends have expressed the fear, that his free and easy way, with the chivalry of the country, may be detrimental to his reputation, as a gentleman, among them, and that before long, he will rank no higher, on that score, than his friend, Mr. LINCOLN.

Others have expressed concern at his remarkable reticence, as indicating such a degree of individuality, and isolation from the usual confidences, and friendships of society, that he has no one to help him keep his own secrets.

We shall probably find the interest in these travels to increase rapidly, in the succeeding few days.

ACCESSIONS TO OUR ARMY.—Not only is the enlistment of men, under the President's call, going forward successfully, so successfully in many places where people have been active and liberal there will be no need of a draft, but large additions are making to the army from other sources.

The release of our blockading fleets, on a large portion of the coast, is one of the good effects of capturing the ports where the illicit trade centered.

This will be an unusual saving to the navy, and will admit of the employment of 25,000 of the seamen in the land service. This will more than replace the men lost in these recent and important captures. Besides this, the force of colored troops will be largely recruited from the negroes that attached themselves to SHERMAN'S army, in its march through Georgia. It is said that this source will supply at least 20,000 more.

THE REBEL DEBT.—The resolution recently presented in the Senate by Mr. SUMNER to the effect that the United States Government would in no event become responsible for the rebel debt, and the objection of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, to its immediate consideration, is exciting comment. In the first place, it is held by all patriotic citizens that there was no occasion for Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, as the idea of the loyal North becoming responsible for the debts of the rebels is simply preposterous. Mr. SAULSBURY'S objection to the consideration of the resolution, however, seems to indicate that there are some who entertain the opinion that the subject is one for discussion. There can be no discussion of the matter with truly loyal men. The rebel debt was brought upon the South through no act of the North and to entertain for a moment the idea that we are to assume its obligations is absurd.

COL. COLLIER.—The General Court martial convened September 5th, 1864, of which Col. F. H. COLLIER, of this city, was a member, was dissolved February 18th, 1865. A general court martial has since been appointed to meet in Washington, to be composed of the following officers: Brigadier General H. S. Briggs, U.S. Vols.; Col. F. H. Collier, 139th Pa. Vols.; Col. T. G. Mills, 14th Conn. Vols.; Lt. Co'. C. S. Emerson, 29th Me. Vols.; Lt. Col. T. S. Trumbull, 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery; Major Thomas T. Taylor, 47th Ohio Vols.; Capt. Gardner Corts, A. A. G. of Vols.; Major H. B. Burnham, U. S. A., Judge Advocate.

GENERALS KELLY AND CROOK.—The extraordinary capture of these two officers is not yet divested of the mystery that attends it. It has been alleged that it was done by Union soldiers, under authority of sufficient weight. If it resulted from an experiment to test the vigilance and discipline of the post, it was a tolerably severe method to apply to Generals. We should suppose it would furnish up the discipline for some time to come.

The Last Campaign.

The Richmond *Enquirer* closes an article redolete with alarm and despair, though designed for the encouragement of hope, with the following extraordinary declaration: "There is the strongest probability, too, all the omens indicate it, that this will be the last campaign against the capital of Virginia."

This, we call an oracle, in the ancient Greek sense of the term. No Pythian priestess, in the Delphian Temple, ever gave a response, in that, in form and circumstances, more fully met the meaning of the term. The editor has sufficient adroitness in deception, the attainment of service during the war, to qualify him for officiating in any *oraculum* extant or defunct. Ambiguity, that admits a wrong though embracing a true sense, was at once the character of the response and the foundation of the fame of ancient oracles. The rebel editor has reached his nice point of ambidextrousness still fully. He has considered the 'situation,' he has consulted omens, he has had the requisite fervor—from bad whisky, perhaps,—and in this state of preparation he has given the oracular response. What omens he consulted it is not for us to conjecture, but it is likely that they were something more significant of coming events than the flights of birds or the entrails of beasts. We admit the truth of his oracle, that "there is the strongest probability that this will be *the last campaign against the Capital of Virginia*," and we almost think the editor meant it in the sense which we attach to the words, that the Rebel Capital is doomed by Heaven to a certain and speedy fall.

Our omens are, the Army of the James, holding its giant grasp on the throat of the rebellion; SHERMAN, with his veterans, hastening, like eagles on the wing, toward the devoted city; SHERIDAN with an army ready to close in, with the rest of the assailants, for his share of the final triumph; North Carolina arousing herself from the drunken sleep of her political debauch; South Carolina trembling with terror; and Virginia, the Old Dominion, exhausted and effete, rushing frantically into the arms of her slaves for protection. These are some of our omens. We see, also, the insurgent army reduced and scattered, its *morale* lost, its base baseless, its communications broken, its supplies cut off, its movements restricted, even its *escape* doubtful; we see the antagonism of the people to the government, the factions in their Congress, the decadency of their civil rulers, the desperation of the press. We see the revulsion of foreign sympathy, the determination of a strong and good government, the unanimous resolve of loyal men, the plainly revealed purpose of Almighty God. On these, we rest the confident hope of seeing the war soon ended, the last campaign closing in triumph, and the Union established on a foundation that no faction of traitors will soon be able to disturb. Our valedictorian, correspondent to this hope and founded on these providential indications, is, that the last campaign is approaching a glorious consummation.

The Twenty-second in Canonsburg.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

It has always been a custom among the students of Jefferson College to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the great Washington. Before the war this occasion served the purpose of a kind of safety-valve for the escape of any superabundant patriotism that may have accumulated in the brains of "Seniors" since the previous fourth of July. But the war having, in various ways, furnished abundant opportunities for the display of patriotism, this ancient custom had been negle ted for the last two years, and had well nigh fallen into disuse. We were pleased, therefore, that the present Senior class have revived, at old Jefferson, the observance of a day which ought to be celebrated by all loyal people throughout the whole country as one of the national holidays. Accordingly at the appointed hour, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large, and highly intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the students, citizens, and all the youth and beauty of Canonsburg and vicinity, assembled in Providence Hall to participate in the celebration.

The following programme was announced by Dr. Smith, who, at the request of the class, presided in the chair: "Hail Columbia," "Our Glory Lives," W. F. Stewart, Brookville, Pa.; "A Retrospect and Prospect," R. P. B. Smith, Beaver, Pa.; "Washington's Character," "An Occasional Good," Thomas Hindman, Dayton, Pa.; "The Influence of National Bondage," John Reed, Pittsburgh, Pa.; "The Triumph of Liberty," J. Hamilton Ritchie, Shelby, Ohio; "The Patriot of the Revolution," Wm. Wallace, Shelby, Ohio; "Washington's Courtship," a poem," Geo. M. McFarland, Cross Creek, Pa.

These gentlemen acquitted themselves very creditably, and did honor, by their patriotic addresses, to the class they represent. The performances were abundantly varied with national airs, played by the band, and the whole concluded with reading of toasts by the Junior class. They toasted the ladies, the Faculty, the Alumni, the students—everybody.

In the midst of the performances the COMMERCIAL was handed to the President of the day who read from it the news of the fall of Wilmington. It was then that just befallen the "infant Confederacy," by the "upsetting of the cradle of liberty," which was received with tremendous applause. When the audience rose to depart it was with a deeper glow of patriotism in their loyal hearts than had been displayed, and with a feeling that they had been doing their duty in paying respect to the memory of the illustrious patriot of the revolution, and with a firm conviction that the government he loved and Washington had laid the foundation, could never be pulled down by traitorous hands. A monument as high, by far, as the Alps, could not have crowned the celebration of the Twenty-second in Canonsburg.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.—Resolutions have been introduced into the State Legislature, looking to the formation of a general railroad law, by which any individual or corporation can build a railroad without making application to the Legislature for a charter. Such a law might be beneficial to the people, but there is not much probability of its passage, for the reason that it would be strongly opposed by every existing railroad corporation in the State Such a law exists in Ohio.

There is an effort being made to legalize an increase of fare on all the railroads of this State, the companies desiring to charge an additional fifty per cent. so long as the currency is below par. Petitions against any such increase are being forwarded to the Legislature

WHAT WILL LEE DO?—The *Army and Navy Journal* speculates as follows:—We can hardly doubt that this will be the policy of the enemy. If he evacuates these coastwise cities, as we constantly hear of his doing, it will not be for some indefinite plan of concentration; it will be for concentration against Sherman. Doubtless full two-thirds of Hood's army is already gathering in his front. Lee has had the means fully to send some of his best officers and troops to South Carolina, including amongst them Wade Hampton and Mahone, with a part, probably, of their respective divisions. As general-in-chief, and responsible for the Carolina campaign, Lee would doubtless send troops in that direction. But, while we all look with profoundest interest at the result of the shock, our hearts may be confident. Unless too great a force is allowed to collect in his front, and so that the Lieutenant General will take good care, Sherman will dispose it. And in any event, we may trust our fortunes in his hands.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL FINALLY DISPOSED OF.—The House has finally disposed of all reconstruction measures by laying the bill reported from the Committee on the Rebel States upon the table and nailing it there. This action meets with general approval, for no bill can now be framed that would not be likely to embrace the settlement of the political relations of the States in rebellion with the general Government. The committee have labored faithfully and earnestly to prepare an acceptable and judicious law upon the subject, but the difficulties and constantly changing circumstances surrounding the vexed question are so great as to render inexpedient, at this time, any special legislation upon the subject.

GENERAL GRANT'S POLICY.—The *Army and Navy Journal* calls attention to one feature of Gen. Grant's military policy, which is having a most remarkable illustration during the present winter:

"There is the constant necessity of sushing the advantages we have, of keeping the rail of victory rolling, of holding our steady strain upon the rebellion, without a single respite or relaxation. Such is General Grant's policy. He seems to have dropped the words 'winter quarters' out of his "dictionary of military terms." It was predicted when the May campaign opened that it would be the last campaign of the war—and when has it been suspended?"

DIPTHERIA OR PUTRID SORE THROAT.—A poultice made of the yolk of an egg and fine salt, of paste-like consistency, to be put on the throat, and kept on thirty minutes, unless sooner dry. If a child be very feverish the poultice should be repeated. A wash or gargle should also be prepared and used, consisting of equal parts of fine salt and alum mixed with vinegar. For a very severe case make a wash for the throat of blood root, golden seal and pulverized barberry. We are credibly informed that in every instance where these simple remedies have been applied, the sufferer has recovered.—*Desert News.*

THE CIRCUIT COMPLETE.—The war began at Charleston on the 12th of April, 1861. Thence it traveled northward through Virginia, along the Potomac, Ohio, Missouri, down the western border, and down the Mississippi, up the Tennessee and Cumberland, through Carolina to Atlanta to Savannah; and thence to Columbia, the place of beginning. The circuit is complete. Charleston is ours at last, and we hold in our hands the beginning and the end of the rebellion.

UNION SPEECH BY A REBEL.—The recent speech of Mr. HAINES, a member of the North Carolina House of Commons, a synopsis of which is given elsewhere, is remarkable because of the intelligence of its author and the bold stand it takes against the doctrines held by the leading rebels.

General Intelligence.

Guldenfuss, the Prussian forger, since his return to Russia, has confessed his guilt.

President Lincoln has commissioned Captain W. Anderson to paint for the White House, at Washington, "The Last of the Alabama."

The census of St. Louis has just been announced by the City Assessor to be 165,418. In 1860 the census of the city was conceded to be 200,000, but the troubles in Missouri, it seems, have driven many people from St. Louis.

The City Engineer of St. Louis has reported to the Councils of that city a plan for the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi river. He decides in favor of a tubular iron plate bridge, without a draw, so that steamboats in passing under it would have to lower their chimneys. He fixes the approximate cost of the structure at $3,332,200.

Col. W. P. Richardson, elected Attorney General of Ohio, in October, has resigned, and Chauncey N. Olds, Esq., of Columbus, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., the other day, Gen. Steedman punished a merchant, who disregarded the obedience of a negro soldier, by confiscating his store and its contents, and placing a negro guard over it, remarking that "If Mr. Crutchfield will not respect the negro soldiers, he shall respect the authority that made the negro a soldier, and puts him on guard as such."

The Chief Engineer of the Hartford Fire Department keeps his hydrants thawed out by occasionally throwing steam into them from the steam fire-engine.

It is stated that General Singleton, of Illinois, a peace Democrat, who, it will be remembered recently visited the rebel capital, has left Washington for Illinois, on a second excursion to that place, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims, it is supposed on a peace mission.

The New York *Tribune's* Paris correspondent says:—M. Chateau Renaud, the new French minister, will soon leave for Washington. He is said to fully sympathize with the North in the struggle.

The postoffice at Laporte, Lorain county, O., between Grafton and Elyria, was totally destroyed by fire about 6 o'clock Thursday morning, with all its contents. The store of Mr. Wilmot, with all its contents, was also destroyed. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, several attempts having been made to burn it since Sunday night.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Sioux City by the death of a soldier, who was killed in the act of entering the hen-coop attached to the Waregon House. A gun had been fixed over the door in such a manner as to go off when it was opened. It is supposed the proprietor had adopted this means to stop nocturnal depredation on his poultry. The jury found him guilty of the murder.

General Wilson, the Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee, has issued an order prohibiting persons from taking the amnesty oath who cannot prove that their sympathies are actually engaged on the side of the Union. It will not do to state that they merely submit. They must show their faith by works, and identify themselves with the party who are seeking to restore the national authority.

Imitating the example of larger cities, Cairo, Illinois, is organizing a number of city institutions. It has already its Mercantile Library Association, identical in object and general plan with the Young Men's Association of Chicago, and Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis, and with in a day or two past a Board of Health and Board of Police.

At Ravenna, Ohio, a few days ago, an aggravated case of misplaced confidence was developed. It appears that an extensive dealer in cattle, named Carroll Blair, had some checks in his possession, amounting to about $2,500. A Mr. Woodward was going to Cleveland, and Mr. B. sent the checks by him, expecting in the evening to get his money. The evening came, but no Woodward. The latter put on the right track, but at last accounts no trace of him had been discovered. He leaves a wife and four little children.

At Rising Sun, Indiana, in the Methodist Church, of which Rev. Joseph Cotton, is pastor, there has lately been between one hundred and two hundred conversons and accessions. At Washington, Indiana, one hundred and fifty-five persons, and two hundred conversions. At Dubois, J. F. McCain, pastor, thirty-five accessions. At different points five thousand persons have, in the past few weeks, united for the first time with the Methodist Church. An interesting meeting is in progress at Robert's chapel, Madison.

The Wisconsin farmers in the St. Croix region are preparing to manufacture maple sugar on a large scale.

A little pamphlet has been published in London called "Dancing a Delightful and Scriptural Pleasure," from which we "learn" that "dancing was used by the Jews of both sexes, young and old; and that, though some may differ as to the propriety of it, it is plain to us that we have no clear scriptural warrant for the graceful and elegant adaptation of motion, which, in dancing, is only to ignore or evade the plain word of God.

A factory in Boston has made its steam whistle musical by a novel arrangement of pipes, through which the escaping steam plays a concert in the tone of the bugle.

The losses by fire in the United States last year are estimated at $50,000,000. In Philadelphia there were three hundred and ninety-four, and the loss, in round numbers, was a million dollars.

The late Capt. Gillis, Superintendent of the Washington observatory, was the organizer, in 1838, of the first astronomical observatory in the United states, and the volume of astronomical observations made by him during the five succeeding years was the first American work of the kind.

The second contest for the championship of Connecticut and the golden cup, was played at Hartford, Tuesday night, before a crowded audience. Gershon B. Hubbell maintained his position as champion, winning the game by 51 points in a game of 1,000. Time—3 hours and 50 minutes. The champion's average was seven and three quarters.

The number of officers of the regular army on the last of January last, as stated by the report from the War Department, exceeds 1,600. The force of the regular army being now quite small, but very much numerically stronger in rank and file than the number of its officers, this is quite too large an establishment for the appendage, with heavy expense, had it not generally been assigned to duty with the volunteer forces in the field.

A private letter from Frankfort, in Germany, says:—"There continues to be a great demand for American securities still in this market as well as in Amsterdam. On Friday everything was bought up which offered. The Rothschilds were very large buyers, whether for themselves or upon orders we do not know. The price of bonds is higher than New York quotations, and that is good. It must be comfortable for Secretary Fessenden to know that Uncle Sam's paper is worth three per cent. more here (or about seven in paper) above the price at home, and a good demand at that. It is a pity that Mr. Fessenden could not sell some in this market, as well as in New York, but it seems the law does not authorize it."

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Deputy Marshal James Hoosie, of Luzerne county, was shot last week, while attempting to arrest a notorious deserter named Noah Smith, and has since died. Smith is still at large.

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A large Indian delegation has arrived at Washington for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the United States, and is composed of Newton Edmonds, Governor of Dakota Territory; Alexander Payer and Mitchell Sancyr (interpreters), and five chiefs of the Winnebagos; Charles Papin (interpreter) and five more chiefs; E. W. Farnham (Indian agent), H. Chase, and Lewis Sansouci (interpreter), and five Omaha chiefs; also, those of Messrs. F. A. Dewitt and George N. Fropper, Indian traders in Dakota.

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Railway Matters.

The railroads in the United States, in reference to gauge, may be divided into three classes. First, the narrow gauge lines. The New England and New York railroads of this class are four feet eight and a half inches. In the State of Ohio, and to the south of Philadelphia, they vary from that width to four feet ten inches. Secondly, the medium gauge. This is usually called the Canada gauge, and is five feet six inches. Some of the railroads in the State of Maine were built on this width, and others have been altered to conform to it. The third is the broad gauge. This is six feet, of which the Erie Railway and its connections are the example.

The work upon the New Lisbon, O., Railway is progressing favorably, and it is contemplated to finish it and have it in running order by the first of July.

Now and Then.

When four years ago Fort Sumter was compelled to succumb to the South Carolina insurgents, Governor Pickens—he who once boasted that he "was born insensible to fear"—delivered a congratulatory address to the Charlestonians, in which he said:

"We have hauled the flag of the United States, and no one, I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate, so help me God there is no power on earth to call that flag lower than their glorious fame flags, unless they be lowered and *bathed in a sea of blood.*"

NEW MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLESTON PAPERS.—"One thousand three hundred and forty-fourth day of the siege"—and the fire-eaters have evacuated.

Union Speech in a Rebel Legislature.

NEWBERN, N. C., February 19.

The great speech of Mr. Haines, delivered in the House of Commons of North Carolina, on the 20th ult., is attracting much attention. His argument, favoring a restoration of the Union, is as fearless as it is able. The irresponsible Representatives in the Rebel Congress from Kentucky, Missouri, and other States, who have no constituents, and who are assisting to bind the fetters upon North Carolina, are severely handled by him.

He holds that North Carolina has a perfect right to dissolve her allegiance with the Confederate Government, and enter into a separate negotiation with the United States for peace. He proves secession to be a failure, and says that Sherman is moving forward through South and North Carolina to co-operate with Grant in the reduction of Richmond and the capture of Lee's army. That great is this undertaking may seem, it is not half so great as was that of his march from Dalton to Savannah.

The North, he said, being in the best possible spirits over their present brilliant prospects will speedily turn their forces against Lee, and send men called for by Mr. Lincoln, who will go to the field with the greatest alacrity, and soon become excellent soldiers, inspired as they are with the hope of speedy success.

He said: "Can we prevent the success of our enemies? Can we recover back the majority of the Confederate States which have been taken from us by the armies of the United States? Can we hold our remaining territory? Can we even prevent the fall of Richmond and the capture or destruction of our only remaining army recruited to the full extent of our white population?"

Sir—these questions have already been answered by the Government itself in the negative; for its leading organs, the Richmond *Sentinel* and Richmond *Enquirer*, who have declared the contest to be too unequal to be longer profitable unless we join with them."

He was opposed to arming the slaves, and on this subject said: "We have ten male slaves at home to one white man; excite them to frenzy by passing a law to conscript them, and we would have an immediate insurrection, which, to put down, would require the withdrawing of our armies, thus leaving the field to our enemies. If no insurrection took place, they would either go over to the enemy in a body or march their arms upon us, with bold conscripts for leaders."

On the subject of a reconciliation he said—"there are those who think after so much strife and bloodshed that reconciliation is impossible. This is a mistake. All history relates the fact, as in the case of England and Scotland, which was in some respects similar to ours, divided as they were into Kingdoms, and as was the case, finally, effected a reconciliation, and Scotland started in a new career of prosperity and glory.

"If her people from being one of the most turbulent, have become one of the most quiet and refined, as well as one of the most contented and happy in the world. This is because nature never made but one nation, and that nation should comprise more than one nation, and such will prove to be our own case.

"South Carolina is a divided country he said: "When we take a view of the country which composes the United States, it is difficult to realize the conception that nature never intended it to contain but one great nation. Nature never intended the mighty Mississippi to water only one nation. Close inspection of the geography of the country will satisfy her to the North-west by the mouth to another nation, and they become the most powerful land locked country in the world. Were they to consent to this they would sign their own death warrant.

"This country can never be divided so as to separate the North-western States from the Gulf States without reversing an inexplorable law of nature. The only feasible plan for a successful division of this country would be to divide it into three per cent. higher than New York quotations, and that is good. It must be comfortable for Secretary Fessenden to know that Uncle Sam's paper is worth three per cent. more here (or about seven in paper) above the price at home, and a good demand at that. It is a pity that Mr. Fessenden could not sell some in this market, as well as in New York, but it seems the law does not authorize it."

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BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE

Will Cure the Worst Cases of Piles.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILS CURE.

N. McLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, agents for Boyle's Celebrated Pile Cure. fe22

REBEL GENERAL FORREST'S ORDER AGAINST GUERRILLAS.—A Cairo dispatch, of February 23d, states that the rebel General Forrest, whose headquarters at latest accounts were established at Jackson, Miss., and who was engaged in conscripting guerrillas and sending them to Richmond to be enrolled in the regular rebel army, in an order dated Headquarters Cavalry Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, Vernon, Miss., January 24, 1865, says:

"In obedience to orders from Department Headquarters, I assume command of the district of Mississippi, East Louisiana, and West Tennessee.

"In doing so it is due both to myself and the troops that my views with regard to the duties that every effort will be made to render them effective.

"To this end, strict obedience to all orders must be rigidly enforced by subordinate commanders, and prompt punishment inflicted for all violations of law and order. The right and property of citizens must be respected and protected, and the illegal organizations of cavalry prowling through the country under various authorities, not recognized as legitimate, or which have been by the proper authorities revoked, must be placed regularly and properly in the service, or driven from the country.

"They are in many instances nothing more nor less than roving bands of deserters, stragglers, horse thieves and robbers, who consume the subsistence and forage of the people, rob citizens without remuneration, and whose acts of lawlessness and crime demand a remedy. Every officer will hesitate to apply, even to the most superior to prevent the arbitrary appointments, and pleading that his mind was his temple, utterly to disclaim any tangible and formal medium for holding communion and fellowship with the eternal and sovereign Spirit. But our blessed Lord Jesus knew none of the refinements of an unhallowed and vain philosophy. He came to his temple in time and to make it honorable. His sensibility, exquisite and tender as it was, was regulated by a divine and heavenly taste. In an intimate and profound perception of the relations of the moral being, and of the proportions and harmonies of the spiritual and the world, in the language ever was, I delight to do thy will, O my God. I am content to do it, yea my law is within my heart. In this spirit, it was, he came to John to be baptized, and said to him in the beautiful words we have now under consideration, Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. And do those who depreciate divine institutions, who restrain prayer, and cast off fear, and who ignore baptism, confirmation and the blessed Eucharist, distinctly realize that in doing so, they absolutely and peremptorily contradict this affirmation of our blessed Saviour, and virtually, if not in so many words, it does not become us to fulfil all righteousness. Do they better understand these things than the incarnate wisdom of God. Are they continually urging the changes upon the saying, that a pure heart and an upright life are all that God requires of us, and that the Christian ordinances and sacraments are social ties indeed, and beautiful ceremonies and most significant and impressive rites, but that they are really not essential and may therefore be neglected without guilt, and without danger. But did not Jesus himself less or purify of heart than you? Did he less emphatically insist upon suitable and kind dispositions and a beneficial and approximate preparation? Were divine institutions more necessary for the Christ than they are for you? Demonstrate this, and we will press you no further in these instances. But this you cannot do. On the contrary, if exemption ever could have been challenged personally, triumphantly, it was in His case, not yours. And yet His precepts not only, but his own exemplification of them, demonstrate the utter weakness of your argument—the utter futility of your plea. He that believeth and be baptized, says Jesus, shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned; and when John, as upon this occasion, remonstrated with him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me, he said to him—Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. God now commanded it, that is enough. It is our part to listen and to obey. Go to the pool of Siloam and wash, said our Savior to the poor blind wretch who so passionately implored his gracious interposition. Go the pool of Siloam and wash, and he went and washed, and came, seeing; but what more absolute connection was there between the waters of Siloam's pool and his receiving his sight, than there is between the application of baptismal water, the laying on of hands in confirmation, and the reception of grace and wine in the blessed Eucharist, and the impartation of spiritual graces and of heavenly virtues?

And yet it came to pass that Jesus being baptized, and praying, the heavens were opened, and a voice came from heaven which said, "Thou art my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." Behold here, then, my beloved brethren, the appointed order of the Divine economy of grace. The opening of the heavens and the descent of the Holy Ghost followed immediately upon the prayer of the Man Christ Jesus, and his being baptized with water. And just as surely will heavenly blessings descend upon you, brethren, if with unfeigned repentance and true faith, you can come to the baptismal font and receive the laying on of hands; the Lord's death till He comes."

And see how exactly the Articles of Religion can respond with these representations of Holy Writ. "Baptism," says the 27th Article, "is not only a sign of profession and mark of difference whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church, the promise of the forgiveness of sin, and our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed. Faith is confirmed and grace increased by virtue of prayer to God." And, says article the 28th, entitled the Lord's Supper. "The supper of the Lord is not only a sign of the law that Christian men are bound to have among themselves, one to another, but rather is a sacrament of our redemption by Christ's death, in so much that to such as rightly, worthily and with faith receive the same, The bread which we break is a partaking of the body of Christ, and likewise the cup of blessing is a partaking of the blood of Christ. And, anew again I ask in view of these plain and intelligible affirmations, and not to be contradicted, who, who can shield an honest enquirer from the necessity of observing divine institutions? Who is wiser than the Christ? Who more comprehensive in intellect? Who more profound in knowledge? Who more thoroughly imbued with that ethereal heavenly and pure temper, which is spiritual not readily to assimilate with the routine of a prescribed ceremonial, and upon which such ceremonial sits uneasily and ungracefully?

And now how these considerations can be set aside I am utterly at a loss to understand, for they absolutely preclude, as it seems to me, the shadow of a reason for neglecting divine institutions. The blessed Jesus has given us an example that we should follow his steps, and he that saith he abideth in him ought himself also to walk even as he walked. What valid excuse then can men produce for the neglect of the solemn and public worship of Almighty God and of the blessed ordinances and sacraments which he has ordained? What warrant have they for expecting His blessing, while they keep away from the hallowed courts, where He has promised to meet with His people, and bless them? Upon what imaginable plea, that will bear the scrutiny of the judgment seat, can certain heads of families defend their neglect of family and of absence from the sanctuary of the Lord? What will be the eventual effect of such a course upon those within the sphere of their influence? Should their children grow up in irreligion or vice, without regard for the Lord's day, without regard for the appointments of the Lord's house, who will be there to inculpate but themselves? They set them the fatal example, should it excite surprise if they follow it.

But there is another most awful consideration which you should most earnestly ponder. The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men, every where, to repent, because He hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained. Men cannot forever neglect God's ordinances with impunity. His providence will vindicate His own honor, and it may be with an astounding and terrific severity. A day is hastening forborne to visit such irreverent and careless communers of its word and commandment, His judgment may at length come upon them like an avalanche, and cause them bitterly to feel the tremendous import of those words of the holy Mother of the Lord, when she bade them that know thee not, and upon the families that call not upon thy name." May a God of mercy avert from us all this deep damnation Amen.

DIED:

THOMSON—On Friday morning, Feb. 24th, at the residence of her mother, on the corner of Sandusky street and Gay alley, Allegheny city, Miss SARAH E. THOMSON, daughter of Hugh and Mary A. Thomson.

Funeral will take place on Sabbath, Feb. 26th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

JOYNER—On Thursday morning, February 23d, at Camp Reynold's Hospital, Dr. A. B. JONES, aged twenty-four years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Chartiers street, Manchester, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Davoe's, Grant street, at 1 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

☞ UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching every Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. S. Washington, at the Church, Grant street near the corner of Sixth, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. sa27-3m-evs

THE PULPIT.

The Propriety and the Obligation of a Scrupulous Regard to the Objective in Religion.

A SERMON

Pronounced in Christ Church, Allegheny City, by DAVID C. PAGE, D. D., Rector.

Sedebit dominus rex in eternum, et in templo ejus omnis loquitur gloriam. Liber psalmorum. Erunt signi ante Deum, incedentes omnibus mandatis justificationibus Domini sine querela. Evangelium secundum. Lucam, versio Vulgata Latina.

TEXT.—"Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness.—Gospel St. Matthew, iii chapter, 15 h verse.

Righteous

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the Commercial from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents at a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For a list of our local see first page.

County Commissioners on Trial.

Grave Charges Against Them

It will be remembered that some time since the Grand Inquest of Allegheny county found a true bill against Jonathan Neely, George Hamilton and Archibald Pillow, Commissioners of said county, charging them with gross dereliction of official duty. The indictment, which is voluminous, charges, among other things, that Jonathan Neely, George Hamilton and Archibald Pillow, Commissioners of Allegheny county, whose duty it is to keep and to maintain the public buildings of Allegheny county in suitable and convenient order and repair, which duty they had altogether disregarded, and "wholly, unlawfully and contemptuously neglected and refused to do and perform by means whereof the common good of said county of Allegheny has been and is unsafe and in a state and condition of dilapidation and decay, and has become and is out of proper order and repair." It is further charged that the Commissioners have refused and neglected to provide and furnish suitable clothing materials, rooms, apparatus, implements and food for the convicts and inmates incarcerated in the common jail of said county. For the alleged neglect of these and divers other duties, the indictment charges that the aforesaid County Commissioners with "contemptously, unlawfully, maliciously and injuriously, refusing and neglecting to perform the same to the great damage and common nuisance of all the good citizens of this Commonwealth, to the evil and pernicious example of all others in like case offending, contrary to the form of the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The above embraces the substance of the charges preferred against the Commissioners in the indictment, and had the testimony supported them these gentlemen would have been placed in a most unenviable light. The investigation of the cause took a wide range dating back to the erection of the court house and jail. After the presentation a number of witnesses were called, some of whom had served upon the late Grand Jury, who testified that they had visited the County Jail in their official capacity; that they had discovered certain wants of proper order; that there was not sufficient clothing on the beds in some of the cells; that on some of the beds the clothing was filthy in the extreme; that the cells were not of a good quality nor the bread wholesome, and as a general thing they found the cells not the comforts of the prisoners properly cared for. One of the witnesses, (Mr. Edgar) did not think the Court house in a sanitary condition, alleging that the great weight resting upon it had caused them to sink some six or seven inches, and that there was a possibility that some fine morning the ceiling might come down upon the heads of the Court and audience. These and many other matters were testified to by the witnesses for the Commonwealth.

On the part of the defense it was alleged, and sworn to by respectable witnesses, that no blame could attach to the Commissioners they having done everything required upon them by law, or the dictates of humanity, for the safe keeping, comfort, &c., of the prisoners in the county jail; that it was next to impossible to keep that apartment of the jail known as the "vagrant cells" clean, owing to the filthy condition and habits of those confined therein; that the prisoners had always had the bedclothing furnished them, the women in particular cutting up the comforts and making out of them articles of dress. That the cells generally was shown pretty conclusively that the County Commissioners had performed their duty, and that if they were chargeable with any neglect, it resulted from an error of judgment rather than wilful decelection of a known obligation resting upon them.

Counsel agreed to submit the case without argument, and after a clear and impartial charge from his Honor, Judge Sterrett, which upon the whole was decidedly favorable to the defendants, the case was given to the jury, who retired to agree upon a verdict, when the court adjourned. District Attorney Kilpatrick conducted the case on the part of the Commonwealth, and Messrs. R. Woods and R. B. Carnahan appeared for the defense.

Relief bi White Refugees.

WESTERN PA. COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF WHITE REFUGEES, OFFICE, No. 67 FOURTH ST., (LATE BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.)

Again our citizens are appealed to in behalf of the afflicted. They have responded nobly on past occasions to projects for the relief of the evils resulting from this gigantic war. Agitated as they have been by its alternative reverses and successes, whether elated or depressed, they have promptly and largely given to the various calls hitherto made upon their liberality. Successive needs appeared more urgent than its predecessor; but the generosity of our citizens rose with the occasion, until giving has at last become habitual to them and they have learned to estimate a life of ease as consisting in contributing to a good cause. Under these circumstances, it is with more than ordinary confidence than the Refugee Relief Commission of Western Pennsylvania appeals to them in behalf of the thousands of perishing women and children, who, in the dead of winter, have been driven from their homes by the cruel circumstances of war. Their condition cannot be more briefly described than in the following passage from the circular of the American Union Commission of New York:

"Large tracts of our country have been desolated by the march of vast armies to and fro; the population first exhausted by military exactions, have been plundered and stripped by guerrillas; at length abandoning their families stricken homes, they crowd within our lines. They arrive in the utmost possible destitution, huddle together in miserable places of refuge, and sink under want, exposure and disease. One hundred per day of the most destitute and wretched sufferers have arrived through the whole of the past summer and fall at Nashville, forty per day at Memphis, and similar numbers at Cairo, Vicksburg, and many other places both in the interior and on the sea coast. The forced depopulation of Atlanta, and the devastation of the Shenandoah Valley, have made a frightful increase of this misery, and thrown fresh thousands of houseless and naked creatures upon Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio for relief.

"An ordinary famine scarcely involves such suffering. The famine stricken have homes. It is impossible to depict this misery of the homeless. Most of these are women and children, whose husbands and fathers are either fighting for our cause, or have been forced into the ranks of the rebel army; or have fallen in battle; or are lying in prisons and hospitals. Many of the sufferers are too aged to do anything towards their own support. All these thousands of non-combatants have claims upon our country that should be met with an open hand; while families that have sacrificed their all through devotion to our common country, have, moreover, a peculiar and sacred title to our regard."

To aid this great class of sufferers the Refugee Relief Commission of Western Pennsylvania has been organized. It proposes carefully to systematise the distribution of relief, so that its donors may enjoy the gratification of knowing that their contributions have been well applied. Let not our hearts be cold towards the imperative demands of this holy work. Let us not withhold our hands from its labor, nor our means from its support. Even while we are considering it, women and children and aged men are perishing by hundred, while there is enough, and more than enough, for their support, if we but contribute from their abundance, and day with vigor the means to convey our contributions to them. Let us thus in fill the words of him who said, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

In future years, when we shall all be reaping the prosperous results of this great war, when our country, instead of being the theatre of constant strife, bloodshed and desolation, shall become the home of peace, union, strength and prosperity, such as the world has never before beheld; with the dark stain of slavery forever erased from our escutcheon; with our system of free schools hitherto confined to the free States, then shedding their inestimable blessings over our whole extent of territory;—then we shall rejoice to remember that, while we aided in establishing so worthy a cause by trial, and justified the war to which she was compelled, we liberally contributed for the alleviation of its inevitable sufferings.

Pastors of churches and Ladies' Aid Societies are appealed to for earnest efforts in behalf of this most important charity.

The least serviceable garments at home, especially for women and children, will be valuable to these poor refugees.

Remit money to Florence Kramer, Treasurer, Fifth street.

Address communications to M. DeLange, Secretary, 67 Fourth street.

President—Alexander Bradley.

Vice-Presidents—James Park, Jr., Rev. John M'Millan, John Watt, James Robb.

Treasurer—Florence Kramer.

Secretary—M. DeLange.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William M'Creery,	Wm. M. Edgar,
Jacob Glosser,	John Brown, Jr.,
W. E. Schmeriz,	P. H. Lauffman,
Wm. Stevenson,	Rev. J. Allison,
S. B. M'Elroy,	J. M. Little,
John Wilson,	Jas. M. Carr,
F. H. Eaton,	Samuel Richardson,
Chas. L. Caldwell,	N. K. Wade.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident, which may result fatally, occurred at Marshall's Rope Works, in McKeesport, on Thursday. A young man named George Barkholder, an employee of the establishment, became entangled in the machinery and was drawn over a steam drum. The engine was stopped as speedily as possible, and the young man extricated, when it was found that his arm had been broken in two places, and that he had received severe internal injuries. Mr. Barkholder is a resident of McKeesport, and a very worthy young man.

The Allegheny Ladies Relief Society desire to acknowledge a donation of twenty dollars from the Burns Supper. By order of the Board,

MRS. WM. ROBINSON, Pres.,
MRS. R. D. THOMPSON, Treas.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF OIL MEN.

Committees to Visit Washington and Harrisburg.

A meeting of the principal producers and refiners, of this city, met yesterday, at the office of the Standard Refinery, to take action relative to the proposed tax of six cents per gallon on crude petroleum. It was moved that Samuel Richardson, Esq., take the chair, and Dr. Tweddle was appointed Secretary. The prevailing opinion was that a tax of six cents on crude petroleum would entirely destroy our export trade, and that if imposed, an equivalent of nine cents drawback should be allowed on refined. On motion of Mr. Waring, a delegation was appointed to proceed to Washington and oppose the proposed tax, or obtain such a modification as would not so injuriously affect the interests of producers and refiners. The following committee was appointed: William Frew, Pittsburgh; Geo. Josiah King, J. A. Hutchinson, James O'Hara, Brady Watkins, David Ritchie, James Magraw, John A. Caughey, C. W. Richardson.

Mr. Musgrave proposed that the committee be instructed to memorialize Congress and the Senate, on the injustice of discriminating against petroleum in favor of coal oil.

Mr. Waring moved that a committee be appointed to proceed to Harrisburg, and oppose the bill before the legislature proposing to prohibit the storage of crude and refined petroleum within the city limits.

The following gentlemen compose said committee: Capt. Barber, C. C. Burke, Levi Wade, R. S. Waring.

The meeting then adjourned.

CURIOSITIES OF THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—Among the curiosities of the subscription to the Seven-thirty loan on Monday, was a request from the Treasury Agent at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, that $100,000 of the bonds be sent there immediately, as many Mexicans and Americans desired to invest, and had the money in hand to do so. Also, about $15,000 in varied lots paid in by Colonel Wagner for some 150 colored soldiers in Camp William Penn. Also, $200,000 subscribed by the Commercial Bank of Tennessee. Also, $137,165 in a single check from "Charley Hyde," of the Hyde Oil Farm, Oil Creek, who not only puts his own money into 7-30's, but gathers up the loose "oil money" around, and sends it forward to be invested for account of its owners. Also, an offer from some miners in California to put $25,000 of compound interest notes into seven-thirties, if they would be received. Louisville, Ky., sent forward $8,000, and intimated that Sherman and Grant would soon make Government bonds the rage with all Kentuckians who had money to invest.

SAFE AND SOUND.—Private Frank C. Glass, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, supposed to have been murdered by guerrillas on the retreat from the attack on the Weldon Railroad in December last, has turned up all right. He writes to his parents that he was captured, and has lately been paroled, and is now at Annapolis. His friends will be glad to hear of his safety. His father feels specially grateful to Mr. Wm. Atwood, of this city, now employed in the War Department, for his exertions to ascertain young Glass's whereabouts, and by so doing relieve his parent's anxious suspense.

OIL REFINERY BURNED.—On Friday morning, about one o'clock, a fire occurred in the Stella Oil Refinery, owned by Messrs. Kochler & Company, situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite the borough of Sharpsburg, which resulted in the total destruction of the building. The fire was occasioned by a young man named Vogle, who was employed at the works, entering the building with a lighted candle, which caused an explosion. Vogle was severely burned, and will probably not recover. The loss will amount to $5,000, on which $2,000 was covered by insurance.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The following additional contributions to the Christian Commission, are reported by Mr. Wm. Frew, Treasurer, No. 172 Wood street:

Harmony Society,		John Stevenson	10 00
Economy	1,000 00	Rev H Johnson	10 00
Mrs. Sarah Sears	100 00	Cash	10 00
Hays & Stewart	100 00	Wm Digby	5 00
Capt R Beers	50 00	Amount previously reported	15,119 55
W W Young	50 00		
E P Albree	50 00		
H A Laughlin	25 00		
M Kennedy	10 00	Total	$15,549 55
W A May	10 00		

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Mellon.—In the case of Wm. Carnahan vs. B. Oppenheimer, tried yesterday morning, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $15 42.

H. S. Foster & Co. vs. Wm. McKeon. This was a claim for damages for breach of contract in the non-delivery of a certain amount of oil as per agreement.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE.—The Women's Loyal League will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, in the upper room of City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

This HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily known in the community, and which are determined, by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have acquired, a character that fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent,

No. 1 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ANGELIC HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29 1y

☞SOONER OR LATER A NEGLECTED Cold will develop a constant cough, hoarseness, sore breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh,—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial complaints, *Jayne's Expectorant* is both a painsuive and a curative, as the test money of thousands and its world wide reputation attests. While in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly relieves the Lungs. Why not, then, use this sterling article an immediate trial? Sold by Druggists everywhere. fe20-M-We

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager

Commences at 8 p. m.

Great success of the popular Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. C. W. BLACK,

THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.

Miss Adelaide Nixon,

Miss Julia Christine,

Miss Eveline Lehman.

A splendid Gymnastic Company of EIGHT PERFORMERS.

New Dramatic Company—Laughable Negro Sketches—Dance &c.

Concluding with the laughable afterpiece of

THE FRENCH FLOWER HOME MONKEY.

Great bill for Saturday.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs COULDOCK.

Two beautiful plays. Mr. Couldock as Caleb Plummer and Peter Probity.

This EVENING, will be presented, the beautiful domestic drama of

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

To conclude with the original domestic drama written by a N. Y. Citizen, Esq., entitled

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

McKean Buchanan and his daughter will appear on Monday.

FREED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

GREAT SATURDAY BILL.

Last night of the thrilling drama, entitled

THE MOUNTAIN DEVIL!

Or, THE "DOG OF THE FRONTIER."

Antonio.....W. J. Thompson.
Conti.....Mr. J. C. Cloud
Juliette.....Mrs. Frank Drew.

Extra announcement—MONDAY, Feb. 27th, first appearance in this city of

Mr. CHAS. E. COLLINS,

The only original "Darkey," and

BILLY EMERSON,

The best Song and Dance Performer in the world.

CONCERT HALL.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Monday, February 27th.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE.

FAMILY AND YOUNG FEMALE BRASS BAND.

The above widely known and highly successful band of performers will give a series of their popular and pleasing entertainments as above. Their programme embraces a number of different, and, one would say, diverse attractions, including Ballad and Opera Music, the Ballet, Irish Comedy, Black Wire performances, Military Evolutions, &c., &c. There will be a Matinee Saturday afternoon, March 4th, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence a quarter to 8 o'clock

fe25-6t J. HENRY CARTER, Proprietor.

A MUSICAL CARD.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPILS of Mr. CLEMENTE DE JOUX, take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that we intend giving an Amateur concert, on TUESDAY, 28th of February, at Masonic Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Mrs. A. Macrum, Miss M. Hahn, V. Stoner, A. Stoner, Soprano; Miss E. Cowley, Mezzo Soprano; Miss S. Ward, Contralto; Mr. P. Zimmerman, Tenor Messrs. H. Colton, W. Edwards, Barlow, Mr. Breed, Bass.

The programme carefully selected from the works of the best masters, will comprise, beside pieces of a high classical order, a number of choice English ballads.

Tickets 75 cents. Secured seats $1. The sale of tickets to commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at C. C. Mellor's music store, 81 Wood st.

fe24-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jy23-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the latter, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 276 Penn street, and their doubts be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to those made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

276 PENN STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital stock paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1850, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BRADLEY,	WM. PHILLIPS,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. E. NIMICK,

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 81 Fourth Street,

oct31-6m

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

which will be well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the 7-30 loan in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can save $50 can place it on interest, as the certificates, maturing $0.83 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 at per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO. Agents.

fe20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO.,

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office, 55 Market street.

se7

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 124 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to Bank, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.

6m-18aw

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. KNOWALT, Agent,
Jeb30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and whose are determined, by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have acquired, a character that shall not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent,

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.,	Andrew Ackley,
James Laughlin,	Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes,	David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick,	Rees J. Thomas,
George Darsie,	Charles A. Arrets,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McClune,
C. W. Bickerdon,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOR, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
G. O. HUSSEY,	Captain Adam Jacobs,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. Scandrett,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain Wm. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. I. MORGAN,
B. L. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

jan6-1y

DEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN B. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. B. BISSELL,	JAS. H. LANE,
JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN GEYER,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.

ap7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,006,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....4,000,000
Dividends divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kretzinger, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wilds Boothe, E. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jy19-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHILTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HERRON,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL RUSH,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PARSON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
selly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

au7

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

aug-1y

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
81 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

A liberal Commission allowed Banks and Bankers.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

fe23-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE!

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

U. S. Government Depositary.

PITTSBURGH, February 23d, 1865.

This Bank is authorized to receive money PAYABLE AT TEN DAYS NOTICE, (after thirty days)

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST.

And furnish the Depositor with Hon. F. E. SPINNER, U. S. Treasurer's certificates for same.

It is hoped this new and desirable arrangement will meet with the favor of the entire community, and as the advantage of getting 6 per cent. interest on money, payable as above, commends itself, we trust a large demand of money will be obtained for the Government.

JAMES O'CONNOR, President.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

fe24-tf

4TH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, February 22d, 1865.

Having been appointed SPECIAL AGENT for

JAY COOKE,

U. S. AGENT FOR 7-30 LOAN.

We offer this desirable investment in sums to suit purchasers. The Notes are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and are transferable on August 15th, 1867, into a 5-20 Gold Bond AT PAR.

These desirable securities are selling at the rate of four millions of dollars per day, and in a very short time will be of a premium.

☞To Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies, and all who purchase to sell again, a liberal commission will be allowed.

It is hoped every one will invest in this highly desirable and profitable security.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

fe21-tf

4TH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from their regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers,

CURRENCY AT PAR.

By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.

By order of the Board.

S. D. HERRON, Cash't.

fe1-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

"Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,"

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of December, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja4-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja6-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja5-1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 5 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. ja10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

O. A. ENDLEY, Pres., J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 6s of 1881	.....	111¼
U. S. 5-20s Ex Coupon	104¼	104¾
U. S. 10-40s	101¼	102¾
Gold	195	205
Allegheny scrip 5s	.....	80
Connellsville 6s	80¼	80¼
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	50	50
Connellsville R. R.	11¼	12¾
Connellsville R. R., (inst.)	12	10
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	155	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	8
Columbia	3 60	.....
Phillips	.....	5¼
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	.....	.....
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 03	1 08
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	96	1 05
McAboy and Cherry Run	98	1 05
Paxton	2 05	.....
Hemlock	4¼	.....
Banner	90	1 00
Monongahela Nav. Co.	.....	47
Pittsburgh Gazette	20	50

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

The market is very much excited in Oil Stocks. Adamantine advanced to eight dollars. Sugar Creek advanced five to-day and five yesterday. Caldwell, 6¾@7; Curtin, unchanged; Dalzell, 8¾@8¾; Franklin, 2¾@3; Stanton, 8; Nicholas, 4¾ bid; Schuylkill and Oil Creek, 8. Gold, 1.99.

FRIDAY, February 24—P. M.

The oil stock market was a good deal excited this evening, at the People's Exchange. Several stocks loomed up and sold at quite an advance. Paxton sold at $3, and West Virginia and Pittsburgh at $2 30. Ritchie was rather weak, while Tarr, Story & Cherry Run was firm at $1 07. Ross sold at from $1 90 to $1 95, a slight decline. Culbertson's Run brought $1 70. The following is a list of sales:

200	Shares Banner	$ 90
100	do do	90
200	do Cherry Run and Blood	1 01
200	do Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
100	do do do	98
100	do do do	98
200	do do do	98
200	Culbertson's Run	1 70
200	do Federal	1 15
200	do Hemlock	4 45
100	do do	4 50
100	do do	4 50
100	do do	4 50
100	do Horseneck	1 05
200	do Ohio Valley	1 40
200	do do	1 40
100	do Paxton	3 00
200	do do	3 00
200	do do	3 00
200	do do	3 00
200	do do	3 00
200	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	2 15
400	do do	2 15
200	Ritchie	1 90
200	Ross	1 95
200	do	1 95
200	do	1 95
200	do	1 95
200	do	1 95
200	Stella	1 07
100	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 07
200	do do	1 07
200	do do	1 07
200	do do	1 07
200	do do	1 07
1000	do do	1 07
200	do do	1 07
200	do do	1 07
200	do do	1 07
200	do do	1 07
100	do do	1 06¾
100	do Union Lubric	93
200	do Western Pnensylvania	8 00
40	do West Virginia, Pittsburgh	2 00
200	do do	2 00
200	do do	2 30
600	do do	2 30
100	do do	2 25
10	do Union Skating Company	6 00

The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cherry Run Central	2 00	2 35
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 60	1 75
Culbertson's Run	1 70	1 75
Delzell	8 50	8 65
Duck Creek	22 00	26 00
Empire Oil Creek Union	2 00	2 50
Fine Oil and and Mining	.....	80
Eldorado	1 75	2 00
Hemlock Blood	3 95	4 20
Fuller Reserve	.....	90
Lincoln Oil and Mining	1 00	1 01
Linden	5 00	.....
Meadow	.....	1 25
Merchants'	47	.....
McAboy Cherry Run	98	1 00
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	80
National, of Pittsburgh	1 40	.....
National Refining and Storing	8 90	9 06
New York and West Virginia	2 75	.....
Oil Bean, of Philadelphia	9 00	9 25
Phillips	8 00	.....
Rhoda Farm	5 00	.....
Star Wells	1 00	.....
Steel Well	65 00	70 00

—The stockholders of the First National Bank of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., met on the 14th inst., organized by electing Philip Taylor, President; A. J. Brady, Vice President; Richard Arthurs, Cashier; Philip Taylor, A. J. Brady, I. C. Fuller, P. H. Shannon, Nathan Carter, Jr., and William Kennedy, Directors. The Bank will go into operation immediately.

—The commissioners of the British Treasury, on the 6th inst., showed that the surplus revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending September 30th, 1864, amounted to the sum of £2,567,771, equal to $12,837,855; and the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, thereupon gave notice that £546,562, equal to $2,732,810, of the surplus would be applied towards the reduction of the debt.

—The Franklin Branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been completed to Oil City.

—Notwithstanding the improved feeling for government securities in the London stock market, the five-twenty year 6 per cents having advanced from 67 to 54 in a single week, the rebel loan was still above it, selling at 55@57.

—The Third National Bank, New York, announces that its capital has been increased to $1,000,000, and that Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., has been elected President.

Hogs in Milwaukee.

The deliveries of dressed hogs by railroad for the past week and from Dec. 1st to date during seven years, compare as follows:

	No. Hogs.
For week	1,450
Previously	56,901
Total	58,355
In 1863-4	85,708
In 1863-3	113,548
In 1861-2	64,820
In 1860-1	44,118
In 1859-0	50,238
In 1858-9	88,645

Receipts of hogs, live and dressed for the past week, and since Oct. 1st, during three years, compare as follows:

	No. Hogs.
Receipts of live for week	.....
" dressed for week	1,484
Total live and dressed	1,454
Previously	98,087
Total for season 1864-5	99,541
" " 1863-4	132,948
" " 1862-3	160,735

Toledo Market.

Our market continues dull. The decline in Gold forced buyers out of the market yesterday, and with free sellers, the only transaction was a car load of corn. There is nothing doing to-day, and we can only give nominal quotations of various articles:

Flour—Fine, $6@6 50; Superfine, $7@7 50; Extra, $8@8 25; Double Extra and Fancy, $9@10 50. Graham or Rye Flour, $8.

Wheat—Can only give approximate quotations: Michigan White, No. 1, $1 92@1 95; Amber Michigan, $1 83@1 83; Red, No. 1, $1 80@1 82; Red, No. 2, $1 75.

Corn—New, 80@90c; Old, $1 05.

Oats—58@70c.

Rye—$1 12½.

Barley—Spring, $1 40; Winter $1 50.

Seeds—Clover, $12 00@12 50; Timothy, $6 50; Flax, $2 40.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There is a weaker feeling as to Provisions, at first on the part of buyers. But shoulders of light averages, were sold at 13½c, and good weights at 16c, loose. The latter figure it generally adhered to by sellers with firmness. Rib sides are purchasable at 17¾c loose, 18c packed. Bulk Hams are firm at 18¾@18¾c. Bacon Shoulders are steady at 18¾c, packed. Bacon Sides are firmly maintained at 20c for rib, 21@21½c for clear rib, 22¾@23c for clear.

Mess Pork is still neglected and dull, with sales at the nominal figure.

Sugar cured hams are steady at the old figures.

New Bedford Oil Market.

The market has been quiet the past week and without transactions, although there is inquiry; but the views of purchasers do not come up to those of the holders.

Reports of sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending February 20:

	Sp., bbls.	Wh., bbls.	Bone, lbs.
This week	.....	.....	.....
Previously reported	1,178	725	16,650
Total	.....	.....	.....
Same Jan. 1 to date	1,178	725	16,650
Same time last year	8,415	1,340	90,100

—Shakeman's Shipping List.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, February 25, 1865.

BUSINESS—The demand, yesterday, for the leading articles was moderate. So far as prices were concerned, we have no change to notice. The weather continues mild. It is confidently expected that a marked improvement will be perceptible in trade during the coming week. Most persons are expecting an active spring business. The rivers will be clear of ice, at least, by the first of March, if not sooner. The wharf reminded us of old times. The amount of merchandise, particularly of Pittsburgh manufacture, was large. The following boats were discharging: W. F. Curtis, from Cincinnati; she had a heavy cargo. The Onward was still busily engaged in landing her Nashville trip. The Minerva was detained by the heavy floating ice; she did not get off last evening, but will cut loose to-day. The Golden Era was expected during the night; should she arrive in time, she will leave in turn for Portsmouth. The Nevada, from St. Louis, had one of the largest trips of the season. The fine new packet Deer Lodge leaves to-day for the Idaho Gold Mines. The mammoth steamer Leonidas, Capt. Cox, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. The Gillie No. 3 and J. G. Blackford leave to-day for Cincinnati. The Hard Times will also have dispatch for the same port. The W. F. Curtis is announced for Nashville. A number of boats are due from the lower ports; they may be up at any hour. Among the sales, we record the following:

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was dull. The holders during the early part of the season put the figures up so steep that buyers held off, and the article was neglected. Sales of 1,000 lbs at $1 ¾ cwt.

HAY—The receipts were rather in excess of the demand, and the market appeared weak. Among the sales were 18 loads at the scales, at prices varying from $32 00 to $35 00 @38 ₱ ton, the latter prices only for a choice article. Sale of 1 car load at $36 00.

APPLES—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sale of 1 car at the depot at $4 50.

EGGS—The demand was fully up with the supply. Sales of 2 bbls at 40@42c.

FLOUR—The receipts continue to come forward pretty freely, particularly by the river. The demand remained about the same, whilst prices have undergone no special alteration. Among the sales were the following: 70 bbls Extra Family, delivered, at $11 00; 60 bbls do at prices ranging from $10 50@10 85; 100 bbls do at $10 75@11 00, the latter figures being paid only for favored brands. The Ohio river being in fine navigable order, we may look for heavy receipts by that route.

BUTTER—The receipts were fully up with the demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. Among the sales were the following: 76 bbls Extra Family, delivered, at $11 00; 60 bbls do at prices ranging from $10 50@10 85; 100 bbls do at $10 75@11 00, the latter figures being paid only for favored brands. The Ohio river being in fine navigable order, we may look for heavy receipts by that route.

BUTTER—The receipts were fully up with the demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. Among the sales were the following: 76 bbls Extra Family, delivered, at $11 00; 60 bbls do at 42c, cloths included.

CHEESE—We have no change to notice as regards prices or demand. The supply was ample for ordinary purposes. Sales of 26 boxes W. R. at 20@22½c; Factory at 23¾@24c.

LIME—Prices have advanced. Sales 80 bbls at $3 00.

BEANS—Market steady. Sales of 5 bbls at $2 75@2 80.

GRAIN—The market, generally speaking, was inactive, the sales made being few and far between. The supply in the market at present is not large. Wheat—The principal portion of the wheat consumed by the millers in this city is being purchased in other States, leaves only a small numner of sales for our market. The rates were—Red, $2 05@2 10; White, $2 15 per bushel. Corn was steady at previous prices. Sale of 1 car at depot at $1 35; 1 do delivered at $1 38. Oats were not active. We note small sales at depot at $1@$1 5. From store the usual advance was paid. Barley—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers, at $1 25 per bushel is the highest offer.

FEED—Was in moderate demand. Sales of 1 car of middling at $2 50, on track; 2 tons do from store at $2 65 per cwt; and 2 do of seconds at $2 20.

GROCERIES—The market was dull, the demand being very limited. Prices were too unsettled to quote correctly.

BACON—The market contains an ample supply for all ordinary purposes. Among the sales were the following: 6,000 lbs, sugar cured hams, 2,000 lbs. at 25c; Clear was held at 25c; Sugar-cured ham, 3,500 lbs, at 24c.

CIDER—Sales of 5 bbls at $9 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of 20 bbls No. 1 at $2 05 per gallon.

LARD—The market was quiet. Sales of 10 tcs at 24c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Feb. 24, 1865.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	70	to	75	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Alcohol 88 @ 0	4 65	to	4 75	gal.
" 94 @ 0	4 80	to	4 85	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 25	"
Ammonia Carb	40	to	45	"
" Aqua ff	16	to	18	"
Annotta	70	to	75	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	lb
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	8½	to	9	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 45	to	1 50	"
Bay Rum	6 25	to	6 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 75	to	2 85	lb.
" Pale	75	to	80	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" German	9	to	11	"
" E. I	15	to	16	"
Blue Mass U. S. P.	1 10	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	24	"
Borax, refined	58	to	60	"
Brimstone Roll	7¾	to	8¼	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 35	"
" English	2 90	to	3 00	"
Camphor Refined	1 55	to	1 60	"
Cantharides	1 75	to	1 80	"
Capsicum, Mala	15	to	1 20	"
Chamomiles, German	65	to	70	"
" Roman	50	to	60	"
Chloroform	2 85	to	2 90	"
Cloves	65	to	70	"
Cochineal	2 80	to	2 90	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 00	case
Copperas	9 00	to	9 50	bbl
Cream Tartar	60	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Cudbear	45	to	75	"
Cuttlebone	48	to	53	oz.
Dragon's Blood	15	to	16	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 40	to	2 50	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6¼	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" Fancy B'ds	9	to	18	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
Red " Dry	17	to	20	"
Whiting	4¾	to	5	"
Litharge	12	to	29	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	13	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales 30 hhds and 40 bxs tobacco, viz: 25 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash; 3 at $7@8, 3 at $9, 2 at 11@13 50, 3 at 14@15 75, 3 at 16@17 75, 1 at $20, 1 at 21 75, 1 at 22, 1 at 24 50, 1 at 25 50, 2 at 34, 3 at 34 50, 1 at 39; 3 hhds Southern Kentucky at 12 50, 1 at 24 25, 1 at 26; 1 hhd Missouri at 21; 1 hhd Missouri at 21; 1 hhd Virginia (new) at 16 50; 40 bxs Ohio seed leaf and Kentucky at prices ranging from $1 to $20. Receipts moderate.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

We have no change to notice in the market. We quote hot-blast Pig at $70@80 per ton for mill and foundery; cold-blast quiet at $80@90. Bar steady at 7½c and 8½c, for common and charcoal; Horse-shoes, 10½@11c, for Shoeing; Nail

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, February 25, 1865.

Business in the oil way was more active, and a better feeling appeared to have taken possession of dealers; we refer to Refined. The prospect at present is favorable for an open river to Oil City before many days. The ice in that stream was floating past the city during the afternoon, but how far the ice has broke up we did not learn positively, although it was reported on the landing that it extended to the head waters. The market for Crude being bare we have but little to say on that subject, and any figures we have previously noted must not be taken as a criterion of what may be expected when the supply reaches the market. The only crude in this market consists of one hundred and fifty barrels, of heavy oil, which is held, generally, above the views of buyers. In Refined oil, there was more inquiry, and the sales were larger than those of the previous day, prices, however, were nominally unchanged. The principal operations were for the Western markets. Among the operations were the following:

REFINED OIL—Sales of 200 bbls Brilliant, free, delivered in Philadelphia, 85c. Sales of 100 bbls free, in bond and cars, at 81c; 50 bbls at 82c; 90 bbls, to go West, at 82c. Bonded; sales of 55 bbls at 61c.; 55 bbls at 61@62c., and 60 bbls at 62c.

BENZOLE—We note a sale of 25 bbls, 65 gravity, at 43c for free.

CRUDE—We notice the sale of 25 bbls, of heavy oil, at 42c; packages returned. The receipts of Smith's Ferry Oil, since our last, reached 125 bbls.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. Gracie & Co, 70 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Waring & King, 50 bbls refined, for Baltimore.
Aladdin Co, 71 bbls benzine, for Boston.
J. A. Caughey, 16 bbls refined, for Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, February 25, 1865.

The Iron and Nail Market during the week was inactive, the sales made being limited. On Tuesday Iron Plates was reduced one cent per pound. At a meeting held the day following Nails were reduced one half cent per pound, or fifty cents per keg on all sizes. The following are the card prices:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ⅛ and ¼ inch	8¼

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

	₱ lb
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¼ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8¼
1¼ and 1¾	8¼
1¼ inch	10¾
1¼ inch	10¾
Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.	12

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¾
2¼ to 2¾	7¾
3 to 3½ inch	8
3½ to 4 inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8¼

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8¼

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¼
⅝ and 1¼ inch	8¼
WAGON BOX IRON	9½

SHEET.

	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	8¼
" 18 to 24	9
" 25 and 26	9¼
" 27	9½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

8-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 8
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8
1¼ to 2, by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by 5-16 and ⅜ inch	8½
1¼ by ½ inch	9

Juniata Iron 2¼ cts ₱ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron | 8¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata | 15

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

2½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. cash, if paid on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Awards in Chicago.

The following awards were made by Captain George W. Campbell, Commissary of Subsistence at Chicago:

PRIME MESS PORK.

Singer & Co, 300 bbls at	$10	99
A. & Kent & Co, 850 bbls at	10	07
A P & D Kelly, 450 bbls at	11	00

SMOKED SHOULDERS.

Singer & Co, 100,000 lbs at	17	09
T. Hoffman, 175,000 lbs at	17	35
Culbertson, Blair & Co, 300,000 lbs at	17	99
Singer & Co, 50,000 lbs at	17	99

SMOKED HAMS.

Thomas Hollhad, 125,000 lbs at	19	68
Turner & Nicoles, 25,000 lbs at	19	88
Underwood & Co, 75,000 lbs at	19	99

SMOKED BEEF.

A Brown, 30,000 lbs at	16	74
A B. own, 80,000 lbs at	16	49

JOLES.

Turner & Nicoles, 85 jobs at	24	00
Rhodes & White, 100 bbls at	25	00

KILN-DRIED CORN MEAL.

Boynton & Mack, 2,000 bbls at	4	90

SPLIT HOOP.

G C Knobfell & Co, 1,000 bush at	4	10

Pittsburgh Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1865.

The Pig Iron and Bloom market has been unusually dull during the past week. The sales made were barely worth recording. There was a wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers, one thing being very evident—one side or the other will have to give way before large sales can be effected. The following were all that came under our notice. No. 1 Anthracite was held at $58 00@60 00; No. 2 Anthracite, $57 00; No. 3 Anthracite, $50 00@51 00.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons Neutral Anthracite	p. t.			
10 tons No. 1	$60	00	Cash.	

SALES HANGING ROCK PER TON.

48 tons Hanging Rock, hot blast	$72	75	Cash.	
35 " " " cold blast	80	00	Cash.	

BLOOMS.

29 tons No. 1 Juniata | $150 00—Cash.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

Per MINERVA—Fleming & Steel, 22 bbls apples; R Hall & Co, 120 sks corn; J H Gibson, 68 do oats; Owner, 27 bxs apples, 82 pkgs produce; Owens & Kennedy 111 do; Bukewell, Negley & Co, 25 sks corn, 25 pkgs do; 25 empty carboys; M D Leydom, 58 sks seed; McCullough, Smith & Co, 14 pkgs; Jas. McKay, 26 sks corn; Bell, Hancock & Co, 25 sks corn; Smith, Bailey & Herbert, 57 bbls apples and cider; Scott, 14 pkgs; Clarke & Co, 2 tons cheese, 45 head cattle.

Cincinnati.

Per W F CURTIS—40 sinds sides, 31 sks roots, 1 bbl beeswax, Clarke & Co; 40 bbls lard oil, Hannaford; Juniata Railroad Company; 1 bbl varnish, Ft Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company; 941 bags wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 6 bbls lard, Samuel Cooper; 60 bxs soap and candles, J S Dilworth & Co, 200 tes lard F Sellers & Co; 50 kegs lard, J B Sweathen; 62 packages sundries, Knox & Parker; 1 tierce bacon, John Porterfield; 7 do do, John A Renshaw; 2 do cans, Schultz, Son & Co; 25 packages furniture, 2 dozen chairs, J W Woodwell; 4 boxes copper, J Dickey & Co; 1 box, McKee & Bro; 18 sacks wool, Howard, Cottrell & Co; 1 bar steel, Park & Bro; 1 bbl gum, Shipley & Lemberg; 2 bxs medicine, J Fleming; 50 empty ale barrels and 94 half do, Spencer & McKay; 30 bxs soap, Seghaynes & Viscamer; 40 bxs candles, John A Renshaw; 15 boxes soap, D Howarth; 10 bbls lard oil, J P Hanna & Co; 15 do do, E H Meyers & Co; 28 pkgs household goods, Stephen Beebe; 4 pkgs furniture, J B Young & Co; 13 do do, A Milleken & Co; 3 do do, Packtner & Irwin; 23 boxes of candles, Little & Trimble; 10 do do do, D Robinson & Co; 8 boxes tobacco, James Murphy; 1 hhd do, J Murphy; 10 half chests tea, Means & Coffin; 3 hhds tobacco, J Mazuzil; 29 empty oil bbls, J Collard; 20 boxes starch, candles, and 4 bbls lard oil, R H Jack; 18 tierces rums and sides, 5 hhds shoulders, 25 bbls lard oil, Schoonmaker & Lang; 80 bbls soap, Schoonmaker & Lang; 20 bbls flour, McClurken, Herson & Co.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 1078 bush wheat; Cunningham & Co, 4 bxs glass; Nimick & Co, 10 tons metal; A Taggart, 4 bbls lard; Esser & H, 191 sks feed, 31 do corn; Patterson & A, 6 bbls apples; Arsenal, 6,500 feet lumber; A H Childs, 22 bales tow; R Porterfield, 1 pkge; Spencer & McKay, 8 empty pkgs; J Myer & Son, 96 bbls chairs; C F Klopfer, 36 bbls chairs, 7 pkgs do; R Robinson, 51 bxs cheese; F Van Gorder, 25 bxs cheese; A Lippert, 25 bbls green apples; J McCullough, 100 bbls flour; Godfrey & C, 20 sks rags; Spencer & M, 175 pkgs matt; McClurkan & H, 12 bbls cheese seed; J Herbert, 140 bbls green apples; I H Voigt, 40 bbls green apples; G B Pearson, 2 cars lumber; McDonald & A, 25 bbls flour.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Bingham S & Co, 155 sacks corn; L H Voigt, 2 bbls butter; F Van Gorder, 1 bbl do; Wood & Co, 1 do do; Campbell, 2 do do; Godfrey & Clarke, 6 pkg rags; T Bell, 5 bags salt, 15 do bran, L H Voigt & Co, 44 pkgs produce; J S Leagett, 1 bbl 9 qs whisky; J Herring, 80 half bbls herring; 50 do whole fish; D Wallace, 65 do flour; J Darzell & Son, 10 do lard oil; Little B & F, 2 bbls shoulders; B Fleck, 100 bbls flour; D E Galway, 80 bbls highwines; E H Myers, 2 tons cheese.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & B, 2 cars iron; S H & C P Markle, 29 sks rags; I H Voigt & Co, 12 sks flax seed, 2 bbls and 1 bag butter; J Hawkins, 16 pkgs marketing; J S Hepbern, 40 bbls potatoes; Spencer Manufacturing Co, 300 casks lye; W H Reed & Co, 61 bbls and 60 bgs salt; Mr Bilght, 45 bush oats, 3 do potatoes; Black, 10 bgs oats.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Stock market steady, but the tone of business does not correspond with the progress of our armies on the coast, and receives important intelligence with perfect calmness. Hudson river and old Southern leading cards was sharp with a rise on both. The Government list remains very steady, with a fair business. In State Bonds there is very little doing. Miscellaneous shares are generally quiet. Dealings in Cumberland continue animated. Gold very quiet and little affected by the favorable news received daily. The bulls stand ready to take any advantage of a reverse. Money continues easy. Foreign Exchange quiet. The Petroleum business is considerably increasing. Parties with property for sale report oil struck in new localities. Oil stocks bid fair to be at the head of exchange before long. At the Boards to-day Cherry Run sold at $1 10; Excelsior, $9 50; Germania, 92c; High Gate, 95c; Heydrick, $23 75; Manhattan, 78c; Oceanic, $4 25; Tack, $9 ₱ bbl; Northern Light, $5 25; Rynd Farm, $4 65; President, $4 90. Crude Petroleum is in fair demand but prices are easier; sales 1,000 bbls at 48c on the spot; refined in bond dull at 69@97; free firm at 87c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Money quite easy at 6 ₱ cent. Sterling quiet at 107¾@108¾. Gold without decided change, opening at 200, declining to 199, advancing to 200, and closing at 199¾. Government bonds steady and quiet. Stocks lower. United States 6s, 5-20 coupon, 110¾; 5s, 10-40 registered, 98; Tennessee 6s, 96¾; Missouri 6s, 75; Virginia 6s, 61; Canton, 28; Erie, 75; Hudson, 117¾; Reading, 114¾; Toledo, 114; Pittsburgh, 83¾; Northwestern, 29¾; do preferred, 64½; Rock Island, 97¾; Cumberland, 69; Maripposa, 15. Stocks not very active. Gold steady; sales after call at 199¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, February 24

Gold has stood steady at about 200, our military success apparently not having any effect upon the price. The fall of Wilmington, announced on Saturday, had no appreciable effect. The time appears to have gone by when victories will effect the market.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Petroleum dull. Crude, 48c; Refined, in bond, 67c; Refined, free, 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Cotton opened dull and unchanged, and closed firm with moderate demand at 85c for middling; at auction to-day 629 bales of New Orleans and Memphis cotton sold at 78@79c, good ordinary, 82½c; middling, 85¾@86½, and 10 bales for export at 86c. Flour is 5c@10c and Western heavy and drooping at $11 20@11 85 for extra State, $11@11 15 for extra Round Hoop Ohio, and $11 20@12 00 for Trade Brands. Market closing heavy and no buyers at outside quotations. Whisky decidedly lower; Western at $2 25@2 28. Wheat dull; White State and Canada at $2 ₱ bush; Winter Red Western, $2 25. Corn at $1 78 for new Yellow Southern; old mix'd Western nominal at $1 88@1 90. Pork firm at $21 50 for New Mess. Lard quiet. Coffee quiet; Java mats 46c. Sugar a little firmer; Muscovado 16@18c, and 150 boxes Havana at 17c. Molasses very dull and selling up and in moderate demand at $35 50@35 75 for new mess, $32 88@33 25 for '64 and '64—closing at $32 50@32 88 for '64 and '64—closing at $32 50@32 88 for '64 and '64—closing at $32 50@32 88